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(Auk, XXIV, 343). Of these the type specimen (in Mr. Brewster's collection) has a very faint tinge of yellow on the breast, the others showed no trace of yellow on the lower parts. Then there is the specimen recorded in this number of 'The Auk,' Hyde Park, Mass., June 13, 1907, ♂, H. G. Higbee, which is midway between *H. pinus* and *H. leucobronchialis*, heavily washed with yellow from the base of the bill to the under tail coverts.—WALTER FAXON, *Lexington, Mass.*

A Correction.—In Mr. Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America,' Part II, 1902, p. 572, the citation "*Dendroica caerulea* Loomis, Auk, VIII, 1891, 170 (Chester Co., South Carolina, Apr. 15 to May 3 and Oct. 4 to 26)" should be cancelled and transferred to the Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). The correct citation for *Dendroica caerulea* is "Loomis, Auk, VIII, 1891, 170 (Chester Co., South Carolina, April 13 to 30, and Aug. 8 to Oct. 22)." —ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Northern Water-Thrush again Nesting in Massachusetts.—In 1905 I recorded in 'The Auk' the nesting of the Northern Water Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) in Lancaster, Mass. I found two sets of eggs, May 21, 1905, well incubated.

This year, June 23, 1907, not in the same swamp, but near it, I found a brood of young of this species that could fly. I shot one. It would seem to established the fact that this bird breeds regularly in this locality.

The eggs must again have been laid early in May, despite the cold spring and the late arrival of the north-bound migrating Water-Thrushes.—JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

A Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) in Lexington, Mass., in Winter and Summer.—A Mockingbird appeared near my house in Lexington on the 8th of February, 1907, and was seen by me at intervals up to the 29th of March. On the 31st of March and the 4th of April a Mockingbird, doubtless the same one, was seen by several persons in another part of the town, about a mile to the eastward. He was neither seen nor heard again until the 9th and 10th of July, when he reappeared near my house. This bird sung at the end of March, early April, and on both the days when he was seen in July. He was an unusually fine singer, even for a Mockingbird. Among his very perfect imitations the notes of the Phoebe and Great Crested Flycatcher were conspicuous. The winter of 1906-07, it should be remembered, was an unusually cold one in eastern Massachusetts.—WALTER FAXON, *Lexington, Mass.*

The Great Carolina Wren in Southern Rhode Island.—As has been previously noted in 'The Auk' by the present writer, this bird has been within recent years known to summer in southern Rhode Island. Last year and year before (1905-1906) there was no indication of his presence in the neighborhood of Peace Dale in South Kingstown in the Narragansett

country of Rhode Island. This year, however, at least one male has been heard singing upon the 28th and 29th of June, and the 1st and 2d of July in precisely the same neighborhood where he was heard and seen, as previously recorded. The song this year was a rather faint-hearted imitation of the Cardinal's fine call. By that I mean, that it was not uttered with the boldness observed in previous years. This may have been due to the great heat or some other cause, but there is no question it is the voice of the Great Carolina Wren upon the dates given this year.

I send this note to 'The Auk,' hoping that some other observer may feel prompted to record his observation, as it is certainly a matter of interest to Rhode Islanders to find this delightful bird becoming a fairly regular summer visitor.—R. G. HAZARD, *Peacedale, R. I., July 4, 1907.*

Large Set of Brown-headed Nuthatch's Eggs.—On March 17, 1907, I took a set of eggs that perhaps is worth mentioning. While out riding I saw a Brown-headed Nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*) fly from a hole in a pine stump (about 6 feet up). Riding up to it I broke a piece of the wood away and peeped in. To my surprise, the nest contained nine eggs. I took the nest and eggs and now have them. Incubation was slight. The eggs are rather under the average in size and very uniformly marked. I have never seen a set of more than six eggs before and have found sets of that number rather rare. The usual set here is five eggs, while often it is four and sometimes only three. The earliest set I have ever taken was a set of six fresh eggs on March 3, while the latest was a set of five slightly incubated on April 22.—I. F. ARNOW, *St. Marys, Ga.*

A Recent Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*) in Delaware Co., Pa.—On May 18 while out birding near Wayne, Pa., I was surprised to see a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher above me. I was more than pleased to see it on account of its rareness in this locality and also the first one I had ever seen. I followed and watched it at close range with fairly strong glasses and feel very sure of its identity. The long black tail with white edges and the whole appearance of the bird were unmistakable.—LEONARD S. PEARSON, *Wayne, Pa.*

Two Birds new for Ohio (*Oceanites oceanicus* and *Merula migratoria achrustera*).—During a recent visit to New Bremen, Anglaize Co., Ohio, Mr. Gus Kuenning, a banker and close observer of birds, told me about the occurrence of Wilson's Petrel at this place. On July 7 of this year, he found the partly decomposed body of a bird, which had been washed off the roof of St. Paul's church by a severe rainstorm. He identified the bird and upon cross-examining him I found that he knew very well what he was talking about and that his identification was correct. How long the body had lain on the roof could not be told and it was also too far gone to be preserved. It was probably killed by striking against the church tower. This is the second species of these wanderers that has been found in the State of Ohio.